

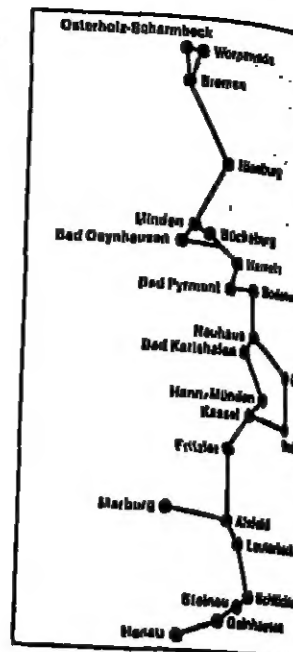
Routes to tour in Germany

The German Fairy Tale Route

German roads will get you there — even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

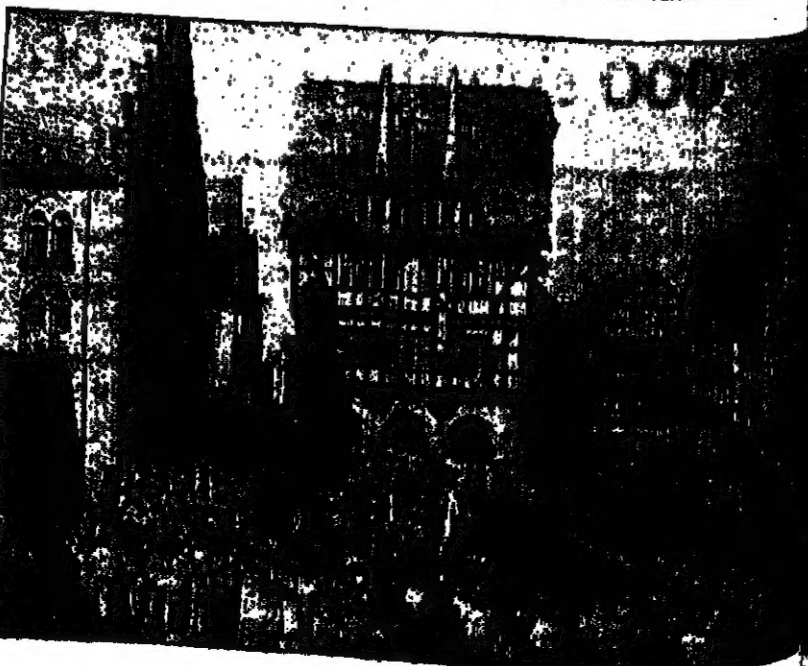
On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen, where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.



- 1 Bremen
- 2 Bodenwerder, home of Baron Münchhausen
- 3 Hanau, birthplace of the Brothers Grimm
- 4 Alsfeld

DZT DEUTSCHER ZENTRAL-TOURISTENVERBAND
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The German Tribune

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Plan to step-up role of conventional weapons

The Bonn government wants to develop a long-range conventional weapons system to replace tactical nuclear weapons in certain situations. It also wants to consider the possibility of reducing the stockpile of nuclear weapons in line with any increase in reliance on conventional forces.

Bonn Defence Minister, Manfred Wörner, visited Washington this week to discuss the issues with Washington officials. Details of what Bonn wants are not known. They will not be finalised until December.

The proposals come in response to NATO's current strategy. Many experts feel that the flexible response strategy can no longer be credibly pursued. It has come to lack credibility in the eyes of military technology and in the eyes of some political and military leaders.

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The Grand Vizier lost a head and his head as well

ing staff at Nato have been considering a modification of military strategy

ey have been considering the possibilities of improving conventional defence capacity by means of new weapons to make Nato less dependent on strategic nuclear weapons.

Bonn the credibility both at home and abroad of a strategy made to ensure for Europe is a matter of life and death.

terms of security policy one aim is to make the risk incalculable for a potential aggressor. Another is to ensure the deterrent is not so drastic that its use in defence would be to the country's own detriment.

strategy that conveys this impression will carry little conviction abroad. It also be steadily less acceptable to people it is supposed to protect.

is the point that has now been made in the Federal Republic of Germany. The flexible response strategy can no longer be credibly pursued, or so experts feel.

At the same time public opinion grows increasingly ill at ease. People are no longer prepared to believe blindly what the experts say, regardless whether they wear uniforms or pin-striped suits.

Solutions to this deep-seated strategic crisis have been sought for some time both by peace research workers of various persuasions and by military and political planners.

The proposals Herr Wörner took to Washington closely resemble past proposals by Nato C-in-C General Rogers, by Herr Wörner himself as Opposition spokesman on defence, and by US Senator Nunn.

The basic feature is the development and manufacture of long-range conventional weapon systems for use against the second and third waves sent in by an aggressor and against his supply lines.

These weapons are planned to be much more accurately targetable than systems now in use. Many targets that could be covered by intelligent conventional systems are currently covered by tactical nuclear weapons.

Procurement of these new weapons is a major aspect of what Bonn has in mind. Another is to consider the possibility of reducing the number of nuclear warheads stockpiled in Europe once strategy has been modified.

Bonn's efforts to overcome deadlock at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles (INF) don't mean the German government is planning to abandon the stationing of Pershing 2 missiles from next December.

This point has been stressed by chief government spokesman Peter Boenisch in Bonn. "We hope and are firmly convinced agreement will be reached in Geneva," he said, "but if it isn't, the missiles will be stationed."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has emphasised Bonn's determination on this issue. So has Alfred Dregger, CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag.

Speculation that Bonn might be changing its tack was prompted by references to the "walk in the woods" proposals mooted last year by Mr Nitze and Mr Kvitsinski in Geneva.

Bonn feels the "walk in the woods" proposals might be a means of breaking the deadlock because it disregards the Anglo-French nuclear potential at the INF talks.

The Bonn government's viewpoint is outlined in detail as follows:

● The "walk in the woods" proposals are seen as a useful basis for a compromise between the superpowers on medium-range missiles, which is why Bonn feels they deserve to be reactivated.

● The conference table is the only



Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner (left) in Washington with American Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger. (Photo: dpa)

In connection with the dual-track decision Nato set up a high-level group that will probably also report in September on which and how many warheads can be dispensed with.

They are certain to include the warheads of the Nike ground-to-air missiles, which are due to be replaced by a conventional system.

Prompted by an article in the Washington Post, there has also been talk in Washington of withdrawing 2,000 nuclear grenades.

But there are said to be US plans to replace them by 1,000 more up-to-date nuclear shells capable of being modern-

nised to incorporate a neutron device.

Herr Wörner has not clearly stated what is planned; he merely said plans were not imminent.

Mr Weinberger has given an assurance that the neutron device would only be stationed in Germany if Bonn were to give its approval.

Bonn has yet to do so (arguably with the emphasis on the word "yet").

After preliminary talks in Bonn and Washington Nato may well deal officially with a change of strategy at its winter conference.

If it does so it will need to be borne

Continued on page 2

Compromise bid 'not change of mind on arms'

place where a decision can be taken on dispensing with the stationing of US Pershing 2 missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Nitze-Kvitsinski proposals would entail just such a decision. They provide for 75 SS-20s in the East and 75 Cruise missile systems in Western Europe.

● If no results that justify a reappraisal of Nato's missile modernisation plans as envisaged by the December 1979 dual-track decision are reached by December this year, the stationing of new US medium-range missiles will go ahead as planned.

● But the West will continue to aim at a negotiated settlement by the terms of which any reduction in the number of Soviet SS-20s systems in Europe could be accompanied by a withdrawal of Western systems.

The dual-track Nato decision expressly states that missile modernisation requirements are to be reviewed in the light of negotiation results.

But this can only be done, as govern-

ment experts point out, if there are results to review.

This means that consideration cannot be given until late autumn to any departure from the existing missile deployment proposals or reduction in missile modernisation requirements.

Foreign Minister Genscher has held talks in Bonn with the chief US delegate at the Start talks in Geneva, Mr Rowley, who briefed him on the current state of negotiations and the latest US and Soviet proposals.

The Foreign Office stated that Herr Genscher had expressed approval of the result-orientated and flexible attitude toward negotiations taken by the USA at the Start and INF talks in Geneva.

It was now up to the Soviet Union to take a flexible attitude and make its contribution toward results. In particular, the Kremlin ought no longer to block the INF talks by insisting on the inclusion of British and French nuclear systems.

The latest proposals made by both sides at the Start talks had triggered a certain amount of movement. Serious and intensive talks were in progress, but major difficulties remained.

For the time being the United States had no intention of considering adding British and French systems to the INF agenda.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 21 July 1983)

■ ARMS RACE

After missile deployment: why Moscow will not turn the screw too hard

Prospects of progress in the foreseeable future on medium-range missiles, seem remote.

The Russians have tried to use the peace movement in the West for their own purposes: to prevent missile modernisation and keep Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles out of Western Europe.

But they are gradually realising that this will not work. The West will station the new missiles unless substantial Soviet concessions are made in Geneva.

The Russians long believed that all they had to do was to reduce by several hundred the number of SS-20 systems deployed — to a number equivalent to the combined missile potential of Britain and France.

Bonn Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel asked Mr Andropov in Moscow in January what the term "reduction" could be taken as meaning.

He was told, according to Herr Vogel's notes on what he remembered of the talks, that some missiles would be scrapped and others withdrawn and redeployed in the Far East.

There they would be a counterweight to new missile based in Japan and China.

The next day Herr Vogel conferred with Soviet military and disarmament experts and was given a much less reassuring answer about scrapping missiles.

"General Chervov of the Soviet general staff," the minutes state, "said that was a matter of principle that remained to be solved. It was solely a matter of nuclear weapons in Europe."

Mr Zagladin of the CPSU central committee added that the danger to the east was constantly increasing from the Soviet point of view.

Withdrawal of missiles definitely meant retreating them in areas from which they could no longer threaten Europe.

None of the assembled Soviet experts felt able to echo Mr Andropov's sentiments on scrapping the missiles, which can hardly have come as much of a surprise.

For years the Soviet Union has ploughed more of its economic potential than any other country into armaments, especially the missile build-up.

Estimates vary between 11 and 14 per cent, as against three to five per cent of GNP in the West.

The Soviet military establishment is unlikely to be enthusiastic about the idea of scrapping this investment, even partially.

Military men are bound to dismiss any such idea as absurd. An entire, gigantic, privileged strategic industry and military-industrial complex depends on the arms build-up.

It has its own rules of selection, promotion and material incentive, with all modern conveniences laid on. It is an establishment that is keen to maintain its privileged position and to carry on manufacturing arms.

Mr Andropov has clearly sided with the military establishment and the arms lobby in the Soviet politbureau.

A characteristic indication of his dependence came to light not long ago when he offered in a speech to assess the missile potential of the two sides in terms of warheads rather than missile systems.

The military seems to have intervened immediately. A few days later he reverted to missile and launching facility numbers in talks with Finnish leaders in Moscow.

Since the Williamsburg summit the Russians have realised that the idea of a withdrawal of some SS-20s to positions further east no longer carries conviction.

It would take only a few days to redeploy them in their mothballed launching positions west of the Urals.

Besides, the idea of redeploying the missiles in Asia is not viewed at all kindly by the Japanese, who now likewise feel threatened and are all in favour of missile modernisation.

Japan may not be a Nato member but at Williamsburg it backed the decision to reaffirm the December 1979 dual-track Nato decision in view of the Soviet threat to the Far East.

In other words, Mr Andropov currently has nothing to offer in Geneva: neither a missile "reduction" nor scrapping nor even withdrawal of his SS-20s further east.

So it would be totally utopian to imagine vague ideas developed by Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitsinski during their celebrated walk in the woods near Geneva a year ago being reactivated.

The "walk in the woods" proposal was, tentatively, to restrict the number of Cruise missiles stationed in Western Europe to 75 (and no Pershing 2s at all) and the number of SS-20s to 75 too.

The peace movement will have to realise sooner or later that the Soviet military establishment is not prepared to sacrifice even a single medium-range missile manufactured at such expense. And it is certainly not going to agree to on-the-spot inspection.

That is why neither a zero option nor an interim solution as suggested by the USA are acceptable to the Kremlin.

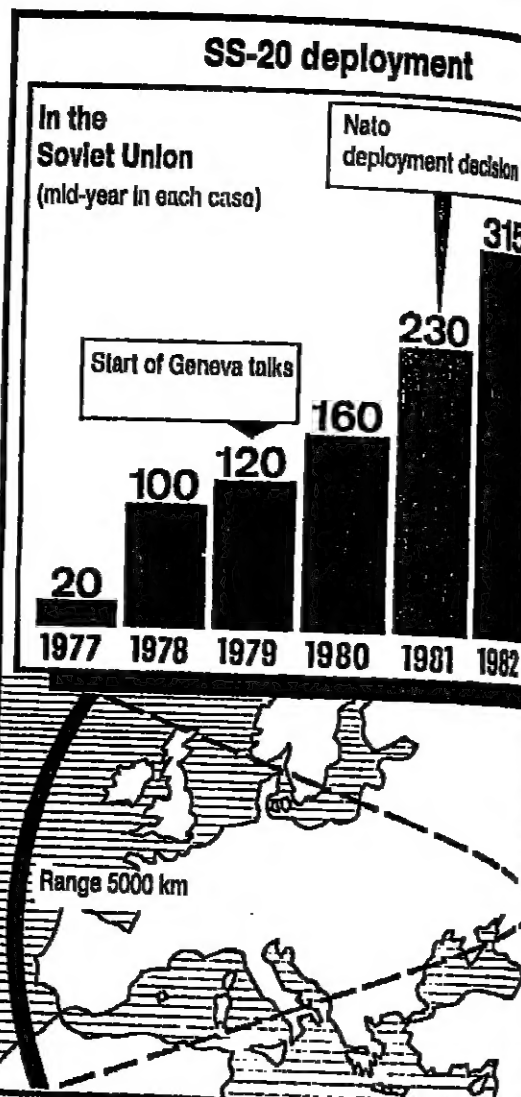
It is an unpleasant state of affairs politically, and a contradiction not even a healthier man than Mr Andropov could readily resolve, but it does lend itself to a modicum of realism.

The Russians have tried in Moscow to exert pressure on Germany by using strong words, but they will not overturn the screw.

They must appreciate that they too have little room to manoeuvre and that

life will go on even after missile modernisation in Western Europe. That is why the East German leader, Herr Honecker, was recently allowed to negotiate with Bonn a billion-deutschmark loan. It is also why Moscow has said relations will be chillier if the West goes ahead and stations the new US missiles in Europe. But the Russians have not said cooperation will then be brought to a halt. They still need the Germans.

Fritz, Ulrich
Fack
(Frankfurter Allgemeine
Zeitung für Deutschland,
11 July 1983)



Soviet build-up continues, says defence document

Bonn's annual white paper on disarmament says the Soviet Union continues uncompromisingly to arm to the teeth.

It lists Nato figures indicating that Moscow is well ahead of the West in medium-range missiles. There is approximate parity in intercontinental missiles.

In terms of constant contacts and talks with Eastern neighbours to arrive at stable relations and genuine détente, the report says, the Western alliance is the sole basis of the Federal Republic of Germany's security.

The white paper includes a chart that is of interest both politically and strategically. It lists the increase in medium-range Soviet missiles over the past six years alongside constant Soviet claims that a balance of power has been established.

When the first Western worries about Soviet SS-20 missiles were voiced by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in

1977 the USSR had 10 SS-20 total 30 warheads stationed. When Mr Brezhnev visited Bonn in May 1978 there were 60 SS-20 180 warheads, in position.

By the time Nato reached a track decision on missile modernisation and disarmament talks in 1979 the Soviet Union had 100 SS-20 missiles and 420 warheads deployed.

By December 1980, when Mr Schmidt made his moratorium proposal, Russia had an estimated 200 SS-20 600 warheads at the ready.

When he revisited Bonn in 1981, Mr Schmidt said the USSR had 300 SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

In April 1982 the Soviet leader made his speech, the Soviet government announced that it had 333 SS-20 total was up to 1,053 warheads.

Western experts now say the medium-range missile potential of the USSR is 599 missiles and total 1,301 warheads. At the Geneva talks fundamental issues that could be settled fast have been on the agenda for some time, the report says.

These issues on which no progress has yet been made are:

- Clarification on the actual strength of the two sides in intermediate nuclear forces.
- Non-inclusion of systems deployed by countries other than the USSR, the USA, meaning the Anglo-American nuclear deterrent.
- Agreement on the area within which the ceiling is to apply.
- Agreement on how to deal with strategic bombers capable of being redeployed to the USSR.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 11 July 1983)

THE TRADE UNIONS

Bonn accused of pursuing sectarian policies

The trade unions are upset with the Bonn government. They consider policies unsocial.

Herr Blum, general secretary of the DGB, the trades union confederation, accuses the government of taking decisions on a return to a society on class distinction.

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the country's economic ills while arguing that it is a matter of equal rights.

Working women already have to run a home and a family as well as holding down a job. Maternity allowances are to be cut and now pension rights too.

Yet millionaires are being given even more money in the form of a cut in wealth tax.

Herr Blum tried to reassure people by claiming that Count Lambsdorff's announcement had been a mistake. He said there were no plans to raise the retirement age for women.

But the trade unions do not feel reassured. "Blum denies any such intentions," the printing and paper workers' union magazine comments, "but who knows how long that will last?"

Herr Blum, who is a toolmaker by trade and an IG Metall member, has even been taken to task by a fellow-unionist and Christian Democrat on the pensions issue.

She is Irmgard Blättel of the DGB national executive council, who is vice-chairman to Norbert Blum at the helm of the CDA, or working-class wing of the Christian Democratic Union.

In *Welt der Arbeit*, the DGB weekly newspaper, she wrote that if plans that were alleged to have been drafted in Herr Blum's Ministry were put into effect it would again be working women who had to bear the brunt of the cuts.

A fortnight later he replied in the same paper's columns that the Federal government had no intention of pursuing pension policies at women's expense.

But he gave no specific assurances, which prompted Frau Blättel to reply that working women's worries had by no means been dispelled.

At the beginning of June Frau Blättel stated in *Welt der Arbeit* that as a CDU

Bid for 35-hour week gets top priority for next wage talks

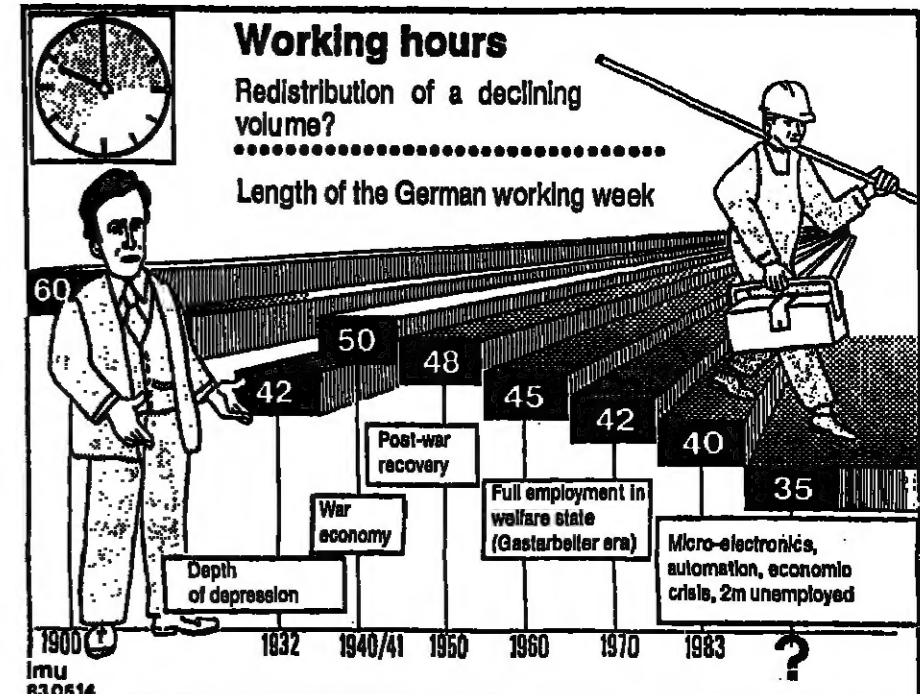
The DGB, Germany's Düsseldorf-based trades union confederation, is to join forces with its 17 affiliated industrial unions in an all-out bid to negotiate a 35-hour week as part of next year's round of wage agreements.

Details have been announced by Lothar Zimmermann, the DGB national executive member responsible for wages policy.

The unions have agreed on a joint recommendation to end existing wage agreements at the year's end or the next opportunity and to demand a shorter working week on full pay.

If strike action is required, the unions are to coordinate activities. The extra cost of a shorter working week is 2.5 per cent per hour, Herr Zimmermann says.

The DGB recommendations acknowledge the importance of other forms of



trade unionist she must say she regretted Helmut Kohl's government policy statement; it was not what she would have wanted.

Gustav Fehrenbach, Herr Blum's deputy and another leading CDU trade unionist, agrees. Cutting welfare benefits and making tax concessions to the employers was not the way to fight unemployment, he said.

If anything it would contribute toward an increase in mass unemployment, while those who continued to oppose further cuts in working hours were equally to blame.

Christian Democratic trade unionists have been further upset by ideas aired by Helmut Kohl, the welfare policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag party and a former business manager of the CDU's economic affairs council.

He blamed unemployment on three factors: high wages for manual labour; long paid holidays; and the requirement that employers pay the first six weeks of sickness benefit.

He also took a dim view of the general validity of wage agreements and legislative provisions for working mo-

thers, juveniles, the handicapped and job security.

Ferdinand Koob, a Christian Democrat and IG Metall executive member, was livid. "George," he said, "has not the slightest sense or understanding of such a sensitive subject, in times of economic crisis, as welfare and employment policy."

He felt Herr George's views, which were disowned by the CDU/CSU parliamentary party in Bonn, ran counter not only to the CDA's views but also to the CDU manifesto.

They were, he added, in breach of the decisions taken at the last CDU party conference and the principles of Chancellor Kohl's government policy statement.

Herr George had published his anti-worker views without first consulting either the party or his parliamentary colleagues.

He deserved to be severely reprimanded by the parliamentary party and dismissed as chairman of the labour and social welfare committee of the CDU/CSU in the Bonn Bundestag.

Suse Weidenbach
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 July 1983)

60 per cent of union members are ready to support industrial action for DGB targets.

This potential is important at times of crisis because it can be used to prevent the paralysis that struck the trade union movement toward the end of the Weimar Republic.

He is strongly critical of the attitude taken by employers and the policy pursued by the Bonn government:

"Nowhere in the industrialised West is the link between the economic cycle and unemployment as close as in Germany. Nowhere are staff sacked as fast or unscrupulously."

"The Protection from Dismissal Act has degenerated into a right not to hire." Of 10,000 appeals against dismissal only 70 lead to reinstatement.

Herr Zimmermann says the Bonn government's policy can fairly be termed "unsocial" inasmuch as it unthinkingly weighs down on the workers and the weak.

"The well-to-do are leaving the ship and leaving the rest in the lurch," he claims. "I never would have thought that gratitude to the workers could have been so negligible."

Klaus Heinemann
(Rheinische Post, 15 July 1983)



THE EEC

Bid to slash costs of agricultural policy

EEC officials are feverishly trying to work out a plan to reduce the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The results of their efforts are to form the basis of negotiations among the 10 member nations.

Last month's EEC summit in Stuttgart set August 1 as the deadline for the task.

Some other EEC officials are gloating. They are those who some years ago suggested ways in which the agricultural policy could be made more efficient. Now they are waiting to see if their ideas are taken up.

The Brussels team is headed by the French director-general for agriculture, Claude Villain. Two special work groups were set up, but have been discarded because they were too cumbersome.

The first step of these groups was to draft a questionnaire for the 14 EEC Commissioners asking how they would like any economies to be made.

This caution was understandable because the best of ideas is useless unless it is politically workable.

And since the agriculture structure in the ten member nations are all different, there can be no solutions as simple as some occasionally suggested in the past ten years — especially by Bonn.

For the first time this year, the EEC will use just about every penny of its own revenue, and next year's revenues will no longer be enough to meet commitments unless there are some economy measures.

Many Brussels officials are convinced that "the chance for reform is now or never."

Experts agree that the acid test of reforms will lie in the dairy sector: of the DM38.5bn earmarked for agricultural subsidies this year, close to one-third will be used to support milk prices.

Community cows now produce 25 per cent more milk than the ten EEC nations can consume.

Fortunately, Italy and Greece don't produce enough milk and the shortfall is made up by fresh milk, butter and cheese primarily from Germany, France and Denmark.

The two southern members are rightly complaining that their farmers profit much less than their northern counterparts from the Agricultural Fund.

The surplus production of milk has two reasons. One: the northern members of the Council of Agricultural Ministers have always prevailed in bringing about price increases. This made it profitable for farmers to overproduce. Their income from milk has doubled in the past ten years.

Two: the EEC, as a tariff union is committed to Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), not to charge duty on the import of non-grain animal feed. The concession obtained in return during the Kennedy Round of the 1960s was a lowering of excessive US tariffs for industrial goods from Europe.

Even though the world market price for protein-rich vegetable fats, primarily soya bean products, fluctuates considerably, experts have a rule of thumb:

one kilo of this feed produces an additional litre of milk at half the usual price.

The fact that the import of this type of feed has risen from 1.5 million tons in 1974 to an estimated 2.5 million tons this year is seen as one of the reasons for the overproduction of milk.

Bonn Agricultural Minister Ignaz Kiechle has suggested that the cheap imported cattle feed to make more expensive for farmers operating on an "industrial scale" or that these imports be curtailed in some other way. Brussels experts ask how.

Neither tariffs nor import quotas nor the "EEC fat tax" that has been mooted periodically since the early 1960s can be reconciled with the Community's commitments towards Gatt.

Under Gatt rules, the Community would have to compensate for such import barriers by granting the supplier countries (USA and some Third World nations) tariff concessions for other products.

But referring to their computers, the Brussels officials find nothing that they can reasonably offer as a compensation.

The same applies to other modern animal feeds such as rapeseed and by products of the maize, sugar beet and fruit processing industry. They, too, are flowing into German troughs at an ever-growing rate, virtually displacing costly local grain and so, contributing to the Community's grain surplus.

The EEC Commission is therefore considering restricting the price guarantees for grain to limited quantities.

Not until the EEC is enlarged by Spain — which maintains high tariffs for industrial imports and fatty farm products — will it have a lever in Gatt negotiations with which to make the USA and other feed suppliers restrict their exports to it.

But because of the strains on the Community budget, the EEC cannot afford to dither on the milk problem until 1986, when Spain is likely to become a member.

The butter surplus is already 600,000 tons and milk powder 916,000 tons — both records.

In public statements, Kiechle has suggested that "pasture farmers" be guaranteed a high milk price. This would benefit those farmers who de-

pend on their milk and have no alternative.

Other experts consider this unfeasible because of the huge bureaucracy that would be needed to keep a check on every creamery. It would virtually invite cheating.

The Dutch and the Danes also oppose this kind of differentiation between farmers. As in northern Germany, their dairy farmers depend heavily on cheap imported feed.

The British, usually advocates of a thrifter agriculture policy, are also reluctant to penalise their most profitable farms.

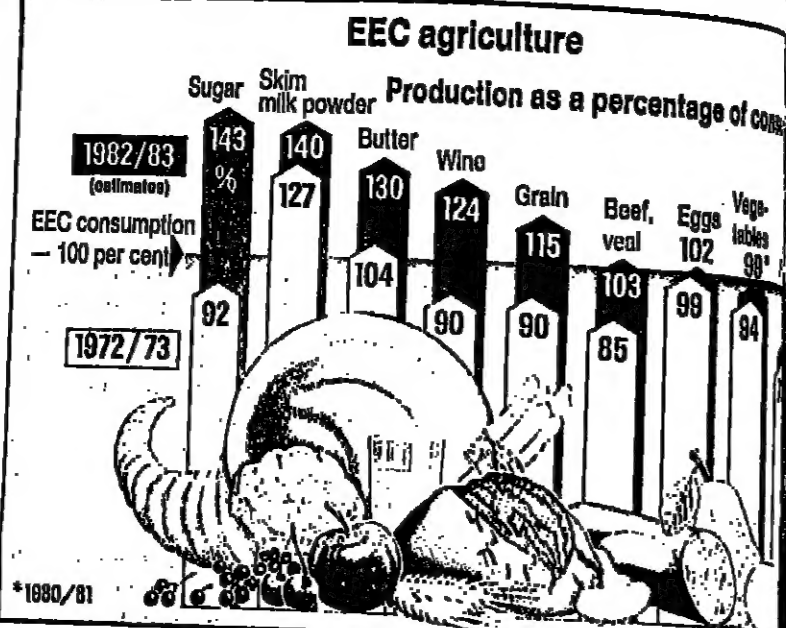
One Brussels agriculture expert bent on reforms suggests drastic action as the best remedy: abolishing milk subsidies altogether and letting prices be governed by supply and demand.

The money used to subsidise milk prices (DM11.5bn in 1983) could then be turned over to the farmers as a outright gift instead of letting it go to creameries, warehouses, the ice cream industry and foreign buyers of butter and milk powder.

The scheme would provide each of the Community's two million dairy farmers with about DM5,600 a year.

But the idea is to save the money rather than spend it. The Mediterranean EEC farmers, who have been at a disadvantage up to now, should get more money for their fruit, vegetables and olive oil. By the same token, the EEC Commission should also come up with some practicable measures to fight wine surpluses.

But if, as intimated in the Stuttgart summit resolution, the border offset levies within the EEC are gradually to be removed, German farmers would find their incomes pared down by ten per cent and the Dutch by about seven per



cent, spread over the next ten years.

This makes it obvious that the drastic remedy for the milk problem is politically not workable.

After all, the ten summiters in Stuttgart expressly told the EEC Commission that "all ten members must contribute towards the economic recovery."

(Frankfurter Rundschau)

New moves combat unemployment

The EEC is to step up its efforts.

Reduction of production in the steel industry means that 100,000 workers will lose their jobs over two years. In Germany 20,000 will be lost.

The Commission has urged the Council of Ministers to develop a strategy to get the 12 million unemployed back to work.

The key is stimulating demand, especially in small and medium businesses.

The Commission's annual report shows that it has already taken combat unemployment, help for workers and improve employment opportunities.

The target group now is people aged 25.

The Commission has urged the Council of Ministers to act on its other proposals now gathering in various drawers. They include shorter working hours and equal pay for men and women.

The Commission has also urged the Council to allocate more money to the Social Fund, even if this means the limit in the 1984 budget.

It has demanded that the Social Fund be boosted by about 42 per cent to DM5.5bn and intends to use the money to reduce youth unemployment.

But the Council will not meet the demand because there is just not enough money to go around — particularly because it is needed for agricultural subsidies.

Unlike social policy, which is even coordinated, the agricultural policy is fully integrated.

The Commission now hopes to agree that the ten member states more into Community cooperation.

hopes are flickle.

(Frankfurter Rundschau)

BUSINESS

American punters get stock market running with the bulls

American stock prices reached a new post-war peak in early July. Brokers were hard put to cope.

American investors were mainly receptive. Why American institutional investors almost simultaneously decided to buy German shares will remain one of their portfolio managers' secrets.

At the German stock exchange, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Moscow resuscitated the American faith in Germany.

Violent demonstrations in the US Vice-President Bush in Kremlin were no proof of this, but there was something to it.

Political elements influence investment decisions in America, as elsewhere.

American demand for German stock in August last year when it became known that the Social-Liberal era in Germany was ending. This was when the end in West Germany began. According to speculators, there is no end in sight yet.

American interest in German stock prices because investors there think the American economic upturn will spread to Western Europe. More investors rely on pundits who predict rising profits in Germany.

Most blue-chip companies in Germany, however, will show improved sales as early as this year, despite the fact that sales will grow only marginally.

More efficient

It is because corporate planners managed to bring costs under control and are now operating more cost-effectively than a year ago.

German banks and their customers have been taken totally by surprise by this bullishness. Only a few weeks ago they thought that it would be short-lived, lasting as far as autumn at best. They seem to have been wrong.

It is therefore not surprising that investing in stock is gaining in popularity. Those who declared 1983 the "year of the stock" have been proved right.

The run on stocks has hurt fixed interest securities which had their heyday in the high-interest years. This year, interest earnings will not even offset depreciation.

Banking circles say that this is one of the reasons why the money from earnings on fixed interest securities is no longer recycled into such papers but invested in stocks. Naturally, there is not only boundless optimism; there are also some warning voices. Most — not all — of these voices come from Opposition politicians who don't understand why there is such faith in the Kohl government despite the fact that the economic upturn is far from tangible in terms of facts and figures. But the stock market is not concerned with the present. Its quotations reflect anticipated developments. Right now, the market reflects the fact that the measures initiated by the Bonn government will promote investment through tax saving.

Some of these — admittedly not very spectacular — measures are already in operation and are pretty certain to show in the 1983 corporate balance sheets.

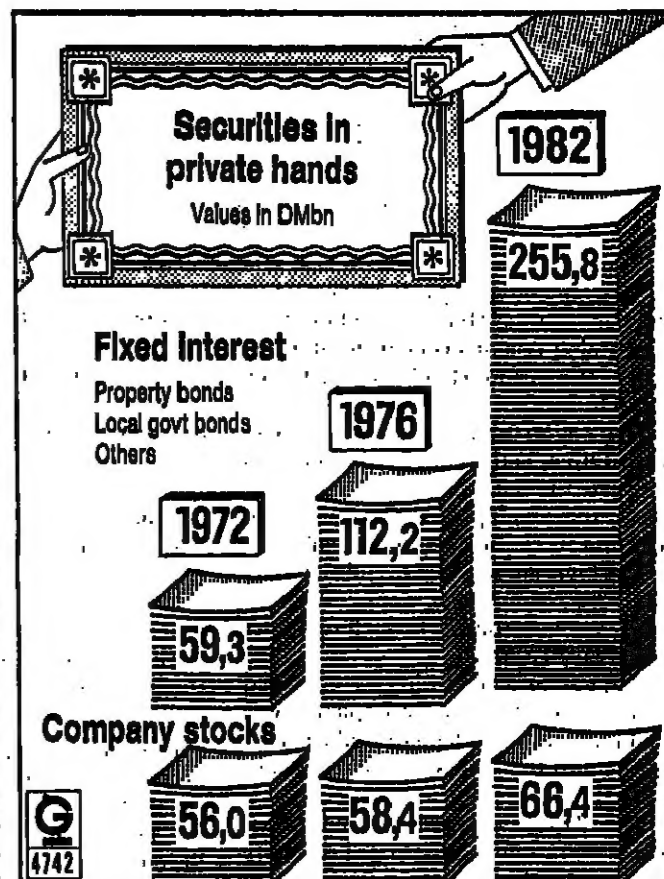
Stock exchange insiders are in no way dismayed by the fact that, unlike France, Bonn is not directly subsidising stock purchases. After all, it is much better to invest in a highly profitable company.

Despite the many positive facets, securities experts are sure that German stock markets will not be spared their setbacks and adjustments.

Stock prices are unlikely to be threatened by economic developments which are seen in a realistic light. The threat could come from a new rise in interest rates. This would not only jeopardise our economic recovery but could also make investors turn their backs on stock and opt for high-yield fixed interest securities instead.

The trouble is that German rates depend on those in America and that the Bundesbank has already gone as far as it could in cutting them. All it can do now is make temporary and minor adjustments.

Kurt Wendt (Die Zeit, 15 July 1983)



The fact that rising American interest rates also make the dollar rate rise is discomfiting for German investors.

Theoretically, a high dollar rate makes German industry more competitive on foreign markets. The fact that there is little evidence of this right now is due to the financial problems of some Opec countries and most African and Latin American states, not to mention the Soviet Bloc.

Stock market pundits see yet another advantage in a high dollar rate: it makes the purchase of German stock attractive for Americans. Not only do they stand a chance of profiting from appreciation; they can also expect to profit from the exchange rate.

German monetary experts regard the dollar as overvalued against the Deutschmark. This is bound to change as soon as America has abolished its high interest rate policy.

Most banks are agreed that when this happens the bullishness of the stock market will continue. In the meantime, they advise buying stock likely to attract foreign investors when it takes a dip.

They also advise buying stock that has not appreciated commensurate with a company's prospects. This, incidentally, includes the stock of Germany's major chemical corporations — although their stock, too, has risen more than 30 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Kurt Wendt (Die Zeit, 15 July 1983)

This will foil the forgers claim made for new Euro passport



A European passport said to be a forgery-proof is to replace the Federal Republic passport in 1985.

The Bonn Cabinet has just honoured the resolution of the EEC Council to introduce a uniform Community passport.

In legal terms, the new document will still be a national passport, but the cover will have the imprint "European Community."

Bonn has stressed that the passport will be forgery-proof and, like the new ID card, readable by computer.

It is to be valid for ten years, except for those aged under 26 for whom it will be valid for five years only.

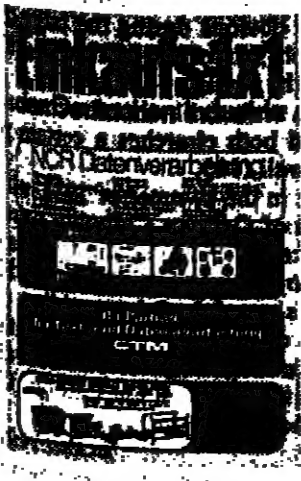
It will cost DM30, more than the DM10 for the current passport.

It will cost DM30, more than the DM10 for the current passport.

According to the Interior Ministry, DM20 is for printing and DM10 for handling.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 14 July 1983)

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FLASHBACK

Still controversial after 50 years: Papal concordat with Hitler's Germany

The concordat signed 50 years ago between the Holy See and the German Reich remains controversial, especially the conduct of the Catholic Church.

The negotiations were concluded in record time. Only a few months elapsed between the start of the talks in early April, the signing of the document in July and its ratification in September.

The German negotiator and signatory was Franz von Papen, deputy chancellor in the government formed by Hitler in January 1933.

Von Papen, a right-wing Catholic and opponent of the Weimar Republic, was well known for his human frailties. Acting behind the scenes, he helped leave Hitler into power.

The Vatican's negotiator and subsequent signatory was the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli (later Pope Pius XII). Pacelli had been the papal nuncio to Munich and later to Berlin from 1917 to 1929.

Because of his initiative the Vatican was able to conclude the state concordat with Bavaria (1924) and Prussia (1929).

Pacelli's top adviser at the time was the clergyman and professor of canon law in Trier, Ludwig Kaas.

In 1928, Kaas was elected chairman of the Catholic Centre Party; and the day after his party approved of the 23 March 1933 Emergency Powers Bill that gave Hitler sweeping dictatorial powers, he left his party in the lurch and went to Rome.

Incomprehensible though it might be, Kaas returned to Berlin to confer with Hitler at the beginning of April that year. For the rest, he left his party to fend for itself, devoting himself entirely to the concordat talks.

The concordat itself is a compact of 34 articles. It grants the Catholic Church in Germany the freedom to publicly practise its religion. It also settles such points as the legal independence and privileged position of the Church, the Church press, relations between Church and State, etc.

The Vatican wanted to gain state recognition for parochial schools. Hitler was only prepared to grant this if the Curia agreed to withdraw all Catholic clergy from political life.

For the Catholic Church in Germany, this was a more far-reaching demand than it would have been in other countries.

What it boiled down to was the self-disbandment of the Centre Party and the Bavarian People's Party, of the Christian trade union movement and of political youth associations.

The signing of the concordat in July 1933 was a resounding success for Hitler.

Although the Vatican press reacted with aloofness, this "handshake with the Papacy" (Cardinal Bertram) was the first foreign affairs success of the Hitler regime and the Nazi propaganda machinery made the most of it by depicting the concordat as recognition of the Hitler dictatorship by the moral authority par excellence: the Pope.

The Curia came under fire from the international press (a French paper said that the cross had bowed to the swastika).

This is also the inescapable impression one gains on reading the German bishops' letters of thanks to Hitler. Wrote Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich: "Your statesmanlike foresight achieved in six months what the old parliaments and parties failed to achieve in 60 years."

Faulhaber made a bid to obtain an amnesty from Hitler; but the Nazi excesses against the Catholic Church continued unabated even after the signing of the concordat.

The Nazi terror hit above all Catholic societies and youth organisations.

The imprecise text of Article 31 of the concordat (dealing with Catholic organisations) backfired. The Curia and the Episcopate could still have negotiated a list of protected organisations before the concordat was ratified.

Hitler's methods of persecution kept changing: at times jobless members of Catholic organisations were denied jobs unless they joined the SA stormtroopers; at other times, Catholic civil ser-

tion against Nazism without putting up a fight (Klaus Scholder).

A look at the events that preceded the concordat sheds some light on the motivations of the parties to it and on the problems that faced the Vatican.

Pope Pius XI's and Eugenio Pacelli's long-term aim was to use concordats as an instrument with which to imbue Catholic canon law and the Catholic judiciary into state law.

The Curia realised in the 1920s that there were two ways of achieving this.

During his time as papal nuncio in a parliamentary Germany, Eugenio Pacelli found that it would be near impossible to bring about a concordat with the Reich and that the best that could be achieved would be a state concordat.

But these concordats called for major concessions by the Curia.

The concordat the Vatican concluded with fascist Italy in 1929 (the so-called Lateran Treaty) showed the Pope and his secretary of state how much easier it



The concordat is signed in Rome: from left (seated) the German deputy Chancellor, Franz von Papen; Papal Nuncio Eugenio Pacelli (later Pope Pius XII); Dr Rudolf Buttman of the Reich Interior Ministry; and Eugen Klee of the Reich Embassy in the Vatican.

vants were axed on grounds of "political unreliability"; and chicanery against the Catholic press was stepped up.

Why then did the Vatican sign this document — especially in view of the fact that Vatican diplomats are said to have viewed Hitler's Germany with the greatest of scepticism? Why sign a compact bedded into the complicated mesh of German, Vatican and Italian interests, lending the document an obvious domestic policy dimension?

Historians are divided in their assessment, and one of the reasons for this is that the Vatican archives have remained inaccessible to researchers.

One view, held primarily by Catholic historians, stresses that the Curia acted under Nazi pressure when signing the concordat and that the deal was made in order to salvage what could still be salvaged.

They also stress the protective function of the concordat, saying that the document provided a legal basis for the Catholic Church's nonconformity with National Socialism (Konrad Repgen).

Other historians censure the Curia, saying that the Vatican's one-sided efforts to provide a contractual basis for canon law in Germany were tantamount to forfeiting political Catholicism. They also say that the Pope's peace with Hitler meant vacating a bas-

was to arrive at results favourable to the Church when dealing with authoritarian rather than parliamentary regimes.

The Vatican's sympathy for an authoritarian concept of state was fostered still further by the Curia's traditional suspicion of liberal-pluralistic and democratic ideas and its rigid anti-communism.

Popes Pius XI and Pius XII in particular pursued this course with tenacity.

It was during their papacies that most of the concordats were concluded, the last two (and most important one in the post-1945 era) being those with the "clerically fascist" regimes of Portugal (1950) and Spain (1953).

Although this course seems to have met with still criticism even within the Curia, it would be wrong to minimise the Vatican's tenacity and see Pius XI and Pacelli as part of a group that wanted to negotiate with Hitler but without "pressure and the intention to conclude the treaty" (Konrad Repgen).

The assumption is said to have been that the Nazi regime would be shown for what it was with or without the concordat.

If the concordat was not signed, the Hitler regime's unrestrained demands would become publicly known; if it was signed, the Curia would be able to publicly charge the regime with breach of treaty.

Its experience in the 1920s concept of state are likely to be the Vatican assume shortly after accession to power on 30 Jan. that a concordat with a German government was feasible.

This seems to be substantiated by the fact that Kaas, the chairman of the Catholic Centre Party, had already pointed out in an essay published in 1928 that a "paradigmatic concordat" was a "prerequisite for the significance."

Referring to the concordat, he wrote: "An authoritarian state should be more capable than a democratic state in understanding the authorities of the Church."

This is exactly what Hitler's "depoliticisation article," a political tactic that could break the resistance against the rule of Germany's Catholics.

He concluded that he had an arrangement in direct line with the Pope.

It is probably along these lines that Hitler and von Papen drafted the concordat blueprint shortly after the 1933 "elections."

They informed Kaas of their plans in terms. In turn, Kaas have undertaken to make the Party vote in favour of the Powers Bill. (Chancellor Brüning in his memoirs.)

About 90 environmental protection organisations from nine EEC countries are now working to bring the International Water Tribunal and the publicity could prove inconvenient for a number of governments.

The aim is to demonstrate to politicians and the judiciary what they ought to be doing to stem the tide of water pollution.

Briefs have already been drawn up to highlight the environmental misbehaviour of 18 companies, including Bayer, Hoechst, Norddeutsche Affinerie, H. Boehringer, Kronos Titan and the Rhenish-Lippe Werke.

The accusations made in the briefs are more than enough to warrant criminal proceedings," says Gerd Billen of the German environmental protection association.

East Germany also stands accused of industrial pollution of the rivers Werra and Elbe, which flow through the Federal Republic of Germany into the North Sea.

The Rotterdam tribunal will hold its proceedings even if the alleged offenders make no attempt to defend themselves (as is most unlikely in the GDR's case).

The nine-member international jury will be required to consider any extenuating circumstances they come across.

The German members of the panel are Martin Hirsch, a former Constitutional Court judge, Liesel Hartenstein, SPD environmental expert, and Professor Hartmut Bick, former chairman of the advisory council on environmental affairs to the Bonn Interior Ministry.

Where data are not available from official sources, including water boards, they will conduct research of their own.

For 18 months an International Tribunal Foundation has had 100 water samples chemically analysed.

The briefs are to be sent to the alleged offenders by early August to allow them an opportunity of briefing counsel for the defence.

Norddeutsche Affinerie, of Hamburg, is going to have to explain why the heavy metal count in the Elbe sky-

THE ENVIRONMENT

The naughty companies named at tribunal

You poison your mother-in-law with overdoses of arsenic you are likely to spend the rest of your life behind bars.

Enormous amounts of lead, arsenic, cadmium, zinc, nickel and copper are said to find their way into the Elbe from Hamburg.

Waldhof Aschaffenburg paperworks, of Mannheim, would do well to explain why the Rhine just below where they pump effluent into the river has a chloroform count that shoots up to 630 micrograms per litre.

It so happens that pumping chloroform into the river is totally prohibited. Yet according to the BBU the Mannheim public prosecutor's office is on the point of closing the file and scrapping proceedings against the company.

Environmentalists plan to spend more than 1.5 million guilders on the tribunal. They have already invested 420,000, including generous contributions by several Dutch Ministries, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Dutch water boards.

The water board is unlikely to have hesitated about supporting the venture. In Holland, as in Germany and other neighbouring countries, water boards are sick and tired of pollution.

It affects not only the rivers but even ground water, where more and more dangerous substances tax the ingenuity of purification engineers.

They have to extract from the water what industrial offenders have pumped into it for the sake of convenience, but how are they to set about it when they don't even know what toxins are pumped into potential drinking-water?

About 2,000 different varieties of toxin have so far been identified, but an estimated 8,000 substances are in the water, including countless carcinogens.

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that to all intents and purposes can no longer be eliminated from the world around us.

Politicians from all countries frequently meet to frame fine-sounding declarations, resolutions and agreements.

"If everything they laid down were put into effect the problem of water pollution would long have been solved," the tribunal writes.

It plans to base its rulings on such international agreements. But pollution in fact gets steadily worse because either the regulations have not been adopted as national law or there are no national or international controls.

Even the counts of EEC-blacklisted substances, the ones that ought, if the Common Market's recommendations were mandatory, to be kept completely out of the water cycle, are steadily increasing.

Industrialised countries such as Britain, Belgium, Holland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Norway pump some substances straight into the sea because they are far too dangerous to be released into the rivers.

Official figures put the amount dumped in this way at between seven and eight million tonnes a year.

In 1978 that included 73 tonnes of cadmium, 39 tonnes of mercury and 53 tonnes of halogenised hydrocarbons. All are blacklisted and will survive to pollute the water for ages, if not forever.

There have been urgent reports of North Sea fish covered in sores, of seriously depleted fish stocks and of much-reduced flora and fauna in the North Sea.

The alarm on these counts was sounded by the advisory council to the Bonn Interior Ministry, while other experts report that mussels are polluted by heavy metals.

Yet industrial effluent continues to be pumped into the sea.

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Date set for lead-free petrol

From 1986 all new cars must be fitted with exhaust catalysts and use lead-free fuel.

This should reduce by 90 per cent the nitrous oxides causing the atmospheric pollution that has been identified as to blame for the death of trees.

In retrospect the move seems to have been made surprisingly fast.

Social, Free and Christian Democrats all ended up clamouring for Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann to ensure that Germany took the lead on this aspect of pollution.

He was shrewd enough to oblige, originally having intended to introduce regulations from 1990 and only in conjunction with other EEC countries.

January 1986, the new deadline, is a compromise. It is a deadline even the slowest manufacturer can meet. But it depends on lead-free fuel being made available and marketed cheaper by means of tax incentives, as suggested by the Bundesrat.

Motor manufacturers who already sell clean-air export models on the domestic market, or are shortly to do so, will then stand a chance of finding buyers.

Many old cars without catalysts will then be able to use lead-free fuel, which should help to relieve pressure on the environment.

Herr Zimmermann can only be wished all the best in his task of coordinating moves with other Common Market countries. With forests dying fast, action is indispensable.

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Ships caught red-handed spilling oil

of the environmental proceedings against him in a Kiel court.

These are two of the first cases resulting from the work of the Bundesgrenzschutz coastal command, Bad Bramstedt, in Schleswig-Holstein.

It is probably mere coincidence that both offenders were Indian-registered vessels. The May report lists eight offenders in the North Sea and the Baltic.

They included oil slicks of unknown origin up to three miles long and 500 yards wide and a Scandinavian freighter caught pumping a yellow liquid into the sea.

Her captain was radioed to ask what it was and calmly replied that it was merely ballast sludge. The public prosecutor is investigating the case.

Eight offences in a month may not be many, but how many got away? Coastal command and the Bonn Interior Ministry have no illusions.

Bundesgrenzschutz spokesmen say the cases they have spotted are more good luck than good management.

which is likely enough, given that only two patrol boats have been transferred from the Baltic to the North Sea.

Ships are hardly going to be deterred by a handful of patrol boats and a few hours logged by helicopters.

The authorities in Bonn are well aware that the North Sea patrols are only a start, and a modest one. Time has almost run out.

Transport Minister Werner Dollinger has just made a suggestion that is far from new yet has still not been acted on.

The coastal *Länder*, he said, meaning the ports, ought to charge reasonable fees to persuade shipping to use port facilities for dumping waste oil.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann hopes the list of offenders caught in May (there will probably have been even fewer in June) will back up his case for commissioning four new fast patrol boats.

The Zimmermann armada, as it has been dubbed in Bonn, has failed to make headway so far because of opposition by a northerner.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a former Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, says there is no money available for the craft.

Joachim Stoltenberg (Hamburger Abendblatt, 14 July 1983)

Jörn G. Praetorius
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 16 July 1983)

Jörn G. Praetorius
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

The *Vaishava Mohini*, a Bombay-registered general cargo freighter, was caught discharging oil off Borkum, an island in the North Sea.

Her captain had just given the order to pump used oil into the sea when a *Bundesgrenzschutz* helicopter flew past and saw the telltale stains in the water.

The German border patrol officers ordered the freighter to stop pumping immediately. Radio contact was no problem from a vantage point overhead.

The *Vaishava Mohini* was heading for Felixstowe, England.

Another ship, the *Vaishava Jyoti*, was off Fehmarn in the Baltic and heading for the Kiel Canal.

She had a long tail of oil. The slick was spotted by a Bundesbahn officer on board the Baltic ferry *Deutschland*, which runs between Puttgarden and Rüdby, Denmark.

A message was radioed to the police water division in Helligenhafen.

The slick was seven and a half miles long and between 150 and 300 yards wide. The border patrol and water division in Kiel were alerted.

When the *Vaishava Jyoti* steamed into the locks of the Kiel Canal her captain was in for a nasty surprise. He had to pay a deposit of DM10,000 in respect

■ TRANSPORT

Magnet train experiment
to be run in Berlin

West Berlin's U-Bahn (U for Underground, or subway) and S-Bahn (or suburban electric railway) will soon be joined by a new letter in the public transport alphabet.

It is the M-Bahn (M for magnet), or hovertrain, which is due to run experimentally from 1986, carrying an estimated 10,000 passengers per day.

They will glide almost noiselessly over a magnetic guide-rail in an unmanned railcar at a speed of 35km/h, or 22mph.

Bonn has backed hovertrain research and development for about a decade. A hovertrain has logged over 200,000km on a trial section of track in Brunswick.

The technique works, but hovertrains have yet to carry passengers on a regular operational basis.

The Berlin M-Bahn will link Gleisdreieck, a U-Bahn junction, and Kempterplatz (for the Philharmonie, the Nationalgalerie, the Staatsbibliothek, the Academy of Arts and so on).

The distance is 1.6km, or a mile, and the track will be built in two stages, the first involving conversion of 600 metres of U-Bahn track towards Potsdamer Platz.

The first hovertrain will be put through its paces along this section of track early next year. The remainder of the track will then be built, overhead and on pylons, to Kempterplatz.

The two sections are scheduled for

completion by spring 1986. Passenger services will operate regularly, but on an experimental basis, until 1988. Then, all being well, the M-Bahn will continue as a permanent feature of the city's public transport network.

The Bonn government and Berlin city council are to contribute DM50m toward the cost of the project, with the Research and Technology Ministry footing 75 per cent of the bill.

Munich also applied to host the project, but Berlin was chosen as a centre of transport research.

The hovertrain is hailed as a public transport system with a bright future because it uses 20 to 30 per cent less energy than other tracked systems.

Hovertrain railcars are considered to require no maintenance at all. They are unmanned. The hovertrain is fully automated.

The man who devised the M-Bahn, Goetz Heidelberg, a 60-year-old physicist, plans to move his research centre to Berlin from Bavaria.

He outlines the design principles and advantages of his system in relation to existing techniques as follows:

The M-Bahn has neither an electric motor nor a wheeled chassis in the conventional sense. It is run by a linear engine and magnets extending along the entire length of the track.

There is no need for the heavy substructure of U- and S-Bahn track be-



Magnet train ... silent progress.

cause hovertrains weigh only about half as much as conventional electric railcars.

The expense in terms of construction and material is thus reduced to about a third in comparison. The M-Bahn is also virtually noiseless and emits no exhaust fumes.

In outlying areas the U- and S-Bahn run infrequently outside the rush hour to cut costs, whereas the M-Bahn can run at five-minute intervals whenever it is needed.

The extra cost is negligible because one- or two-car hovertrains can be run, using very little energy, and as they are unmanned the wage bill is the same.

Elmar Pieroth, Berlin's Senator of Economic Affairs and Transport, feels the M-Bahn could prove most important, and not just by improving transport facilities in the city.

It presents an opportunity of Berlin

regaining the lead it established in the war, when it had the most advanced S-Bahn network in the world.

The M-Bahn can be run in a head and underground, and over tunnels should cut costs by a third.

West Berlin has several disused S-Bahn tracks that can be converted to M-Bahn.

The project is managed by the BVG, Berlin's transport system, the former AEG, the company that built the system.

The pilot project will keep the city busy at AEG, where the company is exporting the system worldwide. It is said to have been used by Calcutta, Mexico City and Paulo.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse)

EXHIBITIONS

How the Grand Vizier lost a
city and his head as well

marked the end of the Thirty Years' War.

The Turkish expansion is shown to have been not just the result of domestic difficulties within the Ottoman empire but prompted by the disputes between Austria and Louis XIV's France along the Rhine.

Emperor Leopold's commitments in the West laid his empire's eastern flank wide open to attack by Turkey, as did the uprisings and unrest in Hungary following the reimposition of Roman Catholicism.

Time and again the accomplishments of Turkish civilisation are emphasised. Their westward advance may have had barbaric consequences but the march on Vienna was not undertaken by barbarians.

To be fair, history must make such distinctions, and not just in this case.

Architecture, painting, fashion, ways of life and social institutions in 17th century Constantinople and Vienna are compared and contrasted.

The exhibition is an advertisement for the erstwhile enemy. Exhibits have been loaned by museums all over the world, but the finest probably come from Cracow.

Sobieski's Polish forces made sure of the best booty, a fact that is still resented in Vienna.

Poland recently suggested the erection of a monument to Sobieski in Vienna, but there were protests from the Austrian public in recollection of the Poles' rapacity 300 years ago.

The exhibition, staged by the architect Hans Hollein with scientific backing from staff of the Viennese Historical Museum, is one of the city's major attractions this summer.

It was opened in May and will last until the end of October. At the time of writing over 150,000 people had seen it.

It is an attempt to convey information on the historical events in the form of events as they were experienced at the time.

Hollein has clad the facade of the exhibition building, for instance, in a mock-up of an ornamental Turkish marquee in the middle of Vienna as though the Turks had won.

The presentation of material inside

hundred years ago a Turkish army of 250,000 men began its siege of Vienna. The siege lasted from 14 July to September.

Ottoman empire was, oddly enough, a multinational one, just as the Hungarian empire was later to be.

Vienna's defences were along what is the city-centre ring road. The Turks concentrated their attacks on the head and underground, and over tunnels should cut costs by a third.

They drove an extensive system of tunnels under this part of the besieged city with the aim of blasting the walls in a condition in which they could be entered.

The Turkish army was led by Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa, a man renowned for his brutality and cunning. A portrait of him painted about 15 years after the siege of Vienna shows him in his turbaned head in a gesture of sympathy.

As though he knew what fate was in store for him. After the failure of the siege of Vienna the Sultan, Mehmet IV, beheaded him that winter in Bel-

grade. The Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, the Austrian public in recollection of the Poles' rapacity 300 years ago.

He was greatly aided by the financial backing lent for ideological motives by Pope Innocent XI.

The army raised to relieve the siege consisted of Imperial troops, South German auxiliaries and an expeditionary corps led by King Jan Sobieski of Poland.

Sobieski commanded the Allied army of about 70,000 men, which was thus smaller than the Turkish army. He led it into attack from the Turks' rear on 12 September 1683.

He attacked from the Kahlenberg heights. Vienna lies at the foot of the hills and it is hard to imagine why the Turks could have failed to station troops there to keep their rear free.

They were utterly routed, fled and carried everything behind, including thousands of tents (Kara Mustafa's too), religious objects, not to mention the arsenals of weaponry.

The Allies' success became legendary and was glorified along the most varied ideological lines, latterly by the Nazis.

The victory of the West over the East. An exhibition to mark the tricentenary is being held in the Künstlerhaus at Karlsplatz, opposite Fischer Eriach's clocktower, the towers of which resemble Turkish minarets.

In keeping with current Western European thought the exhibition steers a safe berth of any claim to ideological triumph.

Its aim is to entertain as befits the occasion but, above all, to present a fair picture of the course of events 300 years ago.

In a kind of prelude to the tense situation in Europe is portrayed in the wake of the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, that



Plea for sympathy went unheard... Kara Mustafa, the Turkish Grand Vizier and battle leader.

have been like, but they also come very close to history as kitsch.

The organisers of the Vienna exhibition minimise the risk of their step in this direction by following history as entertainment by serious, factual documentation.

They rightly rely on the intrinsic value of the exhibits, especially the Turkish weapons, tents and banners.

Peace-loving though we may all claim to be, most people are greatly attracted by displays of militaria and warfare.

Visitors are surprised to learn that although the Turks used firearms they also had archers who could hit targets accurately at distances of up to 900 metres.

A final section deals with the repercussions of the siege, from the political decline of the Ottoman empire to a Viennese confectionery that is said to be crescent-shaped in memory of the siege.

The Viennese, it is implied, ate Turks in the form of delicious Kipferl for breakfast every morning.

As for the Viennese nobility, they certainly developed a predilection for the Turkish four-poster, each bedpost portraying a Turk fettered and humiliated.

At masked balls Turkish costumes were very much in vogue. The erstwhile threat was converted, and suppressed into a form of amusement.

The exhibition is full of anecdotes such as these but it by no means neglects details of interest from the history of art and the arts.

It is striking how important painting was in those days as a means of spreading news and portraying events, surprising too how effective it was.

There are many video display units at the exhibition that offer extra material, but they are much less effective than the contemporary paintings.

Visitors can compare the way in which European painters dealt with the siege with the naïve, almost childlike portrayal of it in richly illustrated Turkish manuscripts.

The difference testifies to the extent to which two major and highly developed civilisations differed that clashed outside Vienna at the lowest level of dispute, war.

That brings one back to political fac-



The allied army after victory... attack from the rear.

(Drawings: Catalogue)

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THE ARTS

The wanderings of a nomadic woodcarver

To mark the 450th anniversary of the death of Veit Stoss, the great sculptor and woodcarver, Nuremberg has mounted a major show of his works in a number of the city's churches and at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

Veit Stoss was the firebrand among Germany's artists of that era of historic upheaval that was ushered in by Martin Luther and his Reformation. And it is only fitting for Nuremberg, the artist's home town, to celebrate the anniversary of his death along with the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth.

Unfortunately, some of the most important early works of Veit Stoss could not be included in the show because of his nomadic life.

The direction of Stoss' wanderings, however, differed greatly from that of his contemporaries. While they were attracted by the Italian Renaissance, Stoss headed East for Poland.



Veit Stoss' Crucifixion
(Photos: Catalogue)

Having learned his art from Nicolaus Gerhaert of Leyden, the great Dutch sculptor who had a tremendous influence on the late Gothic sculpture of Germany (especially that of Nuremberg), Stoss forwent his Nuremberg citizenship's rights and accepted a commission in Cracow when he was about 30 (1477).

There he sculpted many tombs for the Polish royal family and the majestic High Altar (carved in limewood and painted) of the Church of St. Mary's in Cracow.

This was followed by a period of

Grand Vizier

Continued from page 11

tors, and the topical relevance is also mentioned at the exhibition. The Turkish advance into Western Europe was prompted by Habsburg weakness to the east.

In the final analysis the Turks may have misjudged their true strength, as their defeat outside Vienna proved, but in a way they can be said to have been invited to move in.

It is well worth taking a fresh look at this idea in the context of the current arms debate.

Peter Iden
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 July 1983)



Wandering between Cracow, Breslau and Nuremberg.

Towards the end of the 15th century, he tried to regain citizenship rights in his home town. The city refused, and when he found that he had been defrauded of his savings he attempted to regain them by forgery.

The forgery was discovered and he was imprisoned and branded on both cheeks. To regain his freedom, he had to promise never to leave the city again.

The rest of Stoss' life until his death in 1533 was marked by constant disputes with the city council.

To make matters worse, he went blind. After his death, his works were more or less ignored, unlike those of his contemporary, Albrecht Dürer.

He was buried without any official acknowledgment in the Johannis Cemetery, and it was not until 50 years later that a Nuremberg document mentioned his grave as bearing no more than his name and coat of arms. His descendants later added a simple bronze plaque.

The restlessness of the artist is expressed in his works, as the Nuremberg show demonstrates.

The excellent catalogue keeps referring time and again to the artist's Cracow works which are also a focal point of the lectures illustrated by slides.

It is a uniquely enchanting experi-

The death of composer Werner Egk has stripped the German music scene of one of its most stimulating personalities.

Egk was born in Auchsehl near Donauwörth in 1901 and his personality clearly bore the traits of his Bavarian-Swabian homeland, though he was intellectually closer to the romance culture and mentality.

Equally interested in the fine arts, literature and music, he eventually opted for the latter.

He said about himself: "I learned when and where I could though I studied under very few teachers, none of them a major maestro."

"In terms of music, I therefore have no family tree and stand entirely alone in the heart of this evil world. The fact that my works were nevertheless performed and I found a publisher testifies to the integrity of our musical life."

For a man as homeless as Egk described himself, he was remarkably successful in finding a firm place in German music.

At a time when most of his colleagues arrogantly looked down their noses at radio, Egk composed music for radio plays.

But ultimately it was the theatre that attracted him. He first experimented with the marionette theatre that provided him with the subject of what could well be his best opera: *Die Zaubergeige* (1935).

In 1936, he was appointed conductor at the Berlin State Opera where his opera *Peer Gynt*, premiered in 1938, caused a scandal. It was Hitler himself

ence to see his *Der Englische Gruss* (1517/18) in the choir of the late Gothic Sankt Lorenz church spotlighted at night.

There are also his early Archangel Michael (before 1477), the Crucifixion (1516-1520) at the High Altar, flanked by Mary and John plus St. Laurence, the patron saint of the church, and St. Stephen (all made around 1520 and lined up along the inner sacristy wall of the church).

However, the illustrated lecture held from the altar does not deal with these early and late works of the artist but with his main early work, the carved High Altar of Cracow's Church of St. Mary's (1477-1489). With its height of more than 16 metres, this is the largest altar of late German Gothic.

The Cracow Altar was recently renovated, in the course of which it had to be taken apart into individual sculpture tablets, groups and figures. This provided new information on details that would never have come to light without the restoration work.

It is unlikely that another opportunity to study the work so closely will arise because it has meanwhile been reassembled.

The Cracow Altar sheds light on works the master created at other times and in different places.

It anticipates the essence of Veit Stoss' art: *theatrum sacrum* with its powerful figures whose motions and gestures seem alive.

The viewer feels a desire to talk with these figures, to dance and laugh and be sad with them.

The master sculptor was a keen observer and this shows in his works.

Like in Cologne, where the Rhineland Madonnas of the Middle Ages seem to be people one still meets in the street, one can frequently see Veit Stoss' apostles and Marys in the streets of Nuremberg.

The late Werner Egk, composer without a home



Werner Egk... 'Bavarian Swabian with a French rationalistic brain.'
(Photo: Gerd Pfiffer)

who intervened and took him out of the journalists' line of fire — a fact that was held against him after 1945.

His most successful work was probably the *Abraxas Ballett* of 1948.

This, too, drew fire, this time from Bavarian politicians because it allegedly depicted a black mass. The banning of

the work by the then Bavarian minister, Alois Hundhammer, did not work a greater success than a man bullet music since then.

Almost none of the operas followed were played more often than *Circe* (1948) nor *Tristram* (1955) nor *Die Verlobung in Lissabon* (1963).

By now even his *Governor of Silesia*, which had been played as a following its premiere in Schwetzingen is long forgotten.

As a composer, Egk (who held honorary positions and was director of the Berlin Music Academy from 1953) absorbed many influences.

All his music — even that in concert form — has conspicuous dramatic elements, making it sound like a master of harmony and melody.

A master of harmony and melody, Egk was also an impressionist.

He never ventured beyond the lines of tonality but within these lines he used the full gamut of dissonance and harmony.

He was called a "Bavarian with a French rationalistic brain," "fanatic of order."

Never at a loss for a quick wit, he was a rebel against all restraints from above, saying: "I am only few notes, all music necessarily be repetitious... I must preserve the state, as every man knows."

Nobody can accuse Egk of being a peated himself.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11/7/83)

CHILDREN

Parents warned on dangers of being dogmatic

Children stand a better chance of developing independent personalities if parents attitudes are flexible.

Parents who keep to rigid norms of behavior put their children at a disadvantage.

These are findings of a Nuremberg educationalist and psychologist, Dr. Wolfgang Weiss, who says in a book that children who are unable to often come from homes that are over-organized or disorganized.

Families that consider themselves progressive did not help children. Nor families where: Problems are swept under the carpet for the sake of harmony.

Everything is done together but the father has the final say.

And where traditional orderliness, discipline and industriousness are regarded as ideals.

Professor Weiss found that independent children who are capable of coping from families where everyday life is openly discussed and no censorship is allowed.

In these cases, the child was neither protected nor did it lack parental support.

He points out that to raise a child with the confidence to be independent is important to teach it to understand the needs and problems of others.

Which is less important was deliberately

Prison the best place to learn crime

Elbeter Nachrichten

About 100 14- and 15-year-old juvenile delinquents are sent to prison in West Germany every year. Most re-learn to crime after their release.

A Munich University study commissioned by the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry says prison is no place for delinquents in that age group.

In presenting the study, the head of the research team, Horst Schiller-Springorum, said in Bonn that prison sentences for 14- and 15-year-olds neither help them mend their ways nor protect society.

Like Manfred Dettling of the Family Affairs Ministry, criminologist Schiller-Springorum recommends that juvenile delinquents go to foster families or self-help groups or open institutions.

According to Dettling, the study calls for political answers to the problem.

Resistance for juvenile is better than prison," he said.

This is substantiated by another study involving about 600 14- to 15-year-olds who were sentenced for juvenile delinquency in 1972 and between 1977 and 1981, receiving various penalties ranging from juvenile prison to warnings.

The ratio of relapses was largest

Continued on page 14

whether the child had attended kindergarten before and whether the mother worked.

What did matter was the father's position at work. It turned out that the less say he has at work the less independent the child.

The size of a family and the child's position in relation to its brothers and sisters (though not its sex) appear to have a bearing.

The proportion of independent children is larger in families with two or three children than in those with an only child or those with four or more children.

Independent children are most often second or third children rather than only children or first, fourth, fifth or subsequent ones.

To find out what parents' thought about independence and bringing up children, from what age Dr. Weiss asked them: from what age should a child be able to travel alone on a train, join a scout group, go alone on a trip lasting several days, know about contraceptives, actively engage in politics and go out at night?

Apart from these factors, which determine the "outward" independence of a child, the researchers also delved into what he calls the "inner" independence.

This involved the question as to the age from which a child should be asked to act on its own to uphold its rights in such cases as unjust treatment at school; from what age it may criticise its parents, have a say in holiday plans, handle pocket money and decide what clothes to wear (but not to buy).

Another subject discussed with the parents was the age from which they felt their child should be able to pick its own friends (not occasional playmates) and decide when to do the homework.

Contrary to widespread views, parental strictness does not have a major bearing on a child's independence.

There was, however, one common trend: the more a child feels that one parent is stricter than the other, the greater the lack of independence.

From the child's point of view, things look somewhat different: children lacking independence (regardless of their sex) consider the mother as the more supportive and the father as the stricter parent.

Independent children, on the other hand, view the parent of the opposite sex as the more supportive and that of the same sex as the stricter one.

Renate I. Mreschar
(General-Anzeiger, 16 July 1983)

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Does it pay to make pupils repeat a class?

Some 260,000 schoolchildren had to repeat classes in the 1981/82 school year, according to the Federal Statistics Office.

This shows that many children cannot handle the curriculum.

As far back as 1974, Willy Stark said in his book *Die Sitzgebelter-Katastrophe* (the failure catastrophe) that, though every experienced teacher knows of cases where repeating a class was beneficial and led to improved performance, these successes apply primarily to children whose development lags behind or those who have to catch up after long illness.

It can also apply to pupils who react to their failure by developing extreme ambition and improving performance. But this frequently goes at the expense of their overall personalities.

The author concludes that, apart from these exceptions, repeating a class does not lead to better performance.

To establish whether these findings still apply ten years later, the Saarland *Arbeitskammer* and the Teacher Training College took a closer look at

Hauptschule (secondary school prior to vocational training) failures.

The study involved 440 students in 16 different classes. The conclusions: *Hauptschule* failure is rarely due to problems during elementary school. In four out of five cases, the problems do not occur until a child goes to *Hauptschule*.

The researchers found that *Hauptschule* promotion criteria vary from state to state and district to district. Promotion also depends on the student's luck of the draw in his teacher.

Marked differences in promotion practice show that success or failure in schools depend on the different standards applied in individual states, districts and schools.

The study also tried to establish how schools, teachers and students assess failure.

It finds that with its 260,000 failed students a year, the school system fulfils its function of separating the wheat from the chaff. Non-promotion is a comfortable and organisationally sound practice from the school's vantage point.

The student who has to repeat a class is absorbed by the rising class and the teachers simply hope that "things will fall into place."

Though the learning problems persist and are unlikely to take care of themselves, the schools hope for the best and leave it at that.

Good teachers are mostly aware of the dilemma imposed on them by the schools: they are expected to promote and sort out at the same time. Even the best of them cannot escape making a decision on whether to pass or fail a student.

The ultimate conclusion arrived at in the study is that repeating a class makes no sense in educational terms — not only because it arbitrarily puts the blame on the student, but also because it does nothing to remedy the learning problems.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 9 July 1983)

■ MEDICINE

You might be a genius, say researchers, but that's not really your fault

Many people think that they have achieved what they have because of their own efforts helped by their experiences.

But current research indicates that they are wrong. They are more likely to be born with the qualities that have brought them success (or not).

Electroencephalogram (EEG) tests by a Heidelberg University team headed by Professor Friedrich Vogel indicate that a person's psychological make-up is inherited.

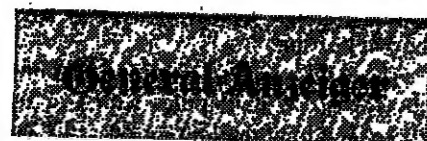
Electroencephalograms (EEGs) are particularly suitable because their patterns are almost entirely determined by hereditary elements.

Identical twins therefore usually also show identical EEG patterns. The differences are as small as the differences in various EEGs taken of the same person.

The EEGs of twins remain almost identical even at such different stages of development as childhood, youth, adulthood and old age and when the twins have lived separate lives in entirely different conditions.

Since these complicated brain currents reflect only the functioning of the brain, they are probably only one side of the coin. The other is the psychological make-up and experience.

Psychological traits that always coincide with specific brain patterns are therefore in all likelihood also hereditary to a large extent.



In an article published in the magazine *Human Genetics* (vol. 62/1982), Vogel shows that the stage young people reach in their psychological maturing process is also largely determined by genetic factors.

The Heidelberg researchers took EEGs of 110 identical and 98 non-identical pairs of twins. They also carried out tests to establish how mature the twins were at various stages. These involved writing essays.

Vogel established that the genetically determined stage of development as shown by the EEG always coincided with the test person's psychological degree of maturity.

As anticipated, identical twins always lines more similar than non-identical twins who shared only half of the genetic material.

Those who wrote better essays also had faster brain waves in their EEGs.

This suggests that the psychological development is largely determined by the physical maturing of the brain as shown in the EEG.

In their book *1st. Unser Schicksal angeboren?*, or "Are we born complete with our destinies?" (published by Severin und Siedler Verlag, Berlin) Vogel

and his assistant, Dr Peter Propping, show that other qualities are also inherited.

A very small percentage of people have EEG patterns that differ clearly from the average.

One group shows only a low tension EEG picture in which alpha waves that are seen as a sign of peace and concentration do not occur.

Another group with what is called monotonous alpha shows patterns in which these waves are dominant; and a third group shows what is known as a diffuse beta pattern.

It is now seen as an established fact that these unusual variants are part of the genetic material.

Vogel made psychological examinations of 300 of these special cases, finding that each of the three groups has a specific personality profile — in all likelihood also hereditary.

People with a monotonous alpha pattern are usually emotionally stable and dependable; those with a low tension EEG are rather withdrawn and group oriented while those with the beta EEG have problems concentrating and are exceptionally prone to stress.

Research by Propping shows that people with an ill-defined alpha rhythm are in danger of becoming alcoholics.

Alcohol normalises their EEG patterns and gives impulses to their alpha waves.

American psychiatrists M. S. Buchsbaum and E. S. Gershon have established that sleep also follows hereditary patterns: identical twins take the same time to reach the different phases of sleep and stay in them for the same length of time.

During the most lively phase of sleep, i.e. the phase of dreaming in colour, man frequently reverts to early childhood. This has been established through EEG patterns by the Swiss psychiatrists Dr M. Koukkou-Lehmann and Professor Lehmann.

In an article published in *Fortschritte der Neurologie* (vol. 48), they say that the EEG patterns produced during a dream are the same as those produced during the dreams of early childhood.

Rolf Degen
(General-Anzeiger, 9 July 1983)

Learning crime

Continued on page 13

among those who went to prison and smallest among those who got off with a warning.

Most of one group of 207 imprisoned juveniles were convicted for theft (52 per cent), followed by robbery or extortion (25 per cent) and attempted murder (11 per cent).

Most of them come from working class families (58 per cent) and low income peripheral groups (22 per cent).

Most prison wardens interviewed were also in favour of taking these young people out of jail.

They especially criticise the damaging influence arising from contact with older, hardened criminals.

Detelling: "It is in prison that many a career in crime begins in earnest."

dpa
(Libeck Nachrichten, 13 July 1983)

Trying to find meaning in life

Fair wage for fair sex for a life's futile fair day's toil — sometimes

Frustration over the issue of meaning in life was the theme of the 3rd World Congress of Logotherapy in Regensburg.

The founder of logotherapy, Frankl, of Vienna, along with (Berlin) and E. Lukas (Munich) with the question as to the meaning of the growing incidence of depression, phobias and

Frankl said that logotherapy spreading like an epidemic in the Western industrial world is due to this type of frustration. He can hardly be said to draw up the ideal pay scale, Dr Bossong makes no claim to the same phenomenon has been observed in communist countries well, though there is a common trend form.

Funkel interpreted his own experience with young people in fact that this feeling of emptiness and emptiness makes people aggressive.

Lukas and Frankl presented theories of patients who manage themselves of their depression with logotherapy and its fundamental problem, he says, is to find a meaning to their lives. To provide avenues leading to a sense of meaning is the main task of logotherapists.

Frankl kept stressing that it does not mean "prescribing" a meaning to a patient because something he must find for himself of free choice.

Logotherapy, he said, has taken the intellectual dimension into account along with his psychological functions. For logotherapy makes itself with detachment, self-transcendence means that one finds meaning in things outside himself, to live by or to person-to-person relations.

Self-transcendence means that one finds meaning in things outside himself, to live by or to person-to-person relations.

"The logotherapeutic method of reflection" makes use of the fact that a patient succeeds in directing his self-reflection diminishes and problems no longer have any feed on."

E. Lukas pointed to another paradoxical fact that relies on the patient's attachment from himself — "the form of a specifically human quality, i.e. the sense of humour."

If, with the help of the therapist, in a whim of self-compassion, in wishing for the recovery of the very symptom he fears when talking with a superior, would find that he is no longer producing the symptom — his own surprise.

Frankl stressed that he does not regard logotherapy as the only method. He said that he regards it as a supplement to other psychological methods.

There can be no doubt, he said, that logotherapy is the suitable approach to neuroses resulting from a search for a meaning to life.

Walter L. ...

MODERN LIVING

Fair wage for fair sex for a life's futile fair day's toil — sometimes

His imaginary biographies were given to 14 women and 13 men trainee teachers. They were to say what starting salaries they felt the eight ought to earn.

The only guideline they were given was that the take-home starting salary of a sociology graduate was DM1,700 a month.

What the students were not told was that there were two sets of biodata in which the sexes were reversed. So each case history was judged both as a male and as a female applicant.

The results indicate that the difficulty of the degree course was considered a major criterion in assessing what was felt to be a fair wage.

But this was only the case where the men were concerned. In their case the "fair" wage varied by up to DM150 per month.

When the applicant was a woman it was hardly felt to matter whether her degree course had been hard or easy. The salary recommended varied by a mere DM20.

Oddly enough, the differential was awarded to the fledgling male graduates not only by men but also by women students.

The sex of the student made no apparent difference when it came to what was felt to constitute a fair starting salary for the person concerned.

Surprised by these findings, Dr Bossong conducted a similar experiment using 41 senior students of a *Gymnasium*, or high school: 22 boys and 19 girls.

This time the criteria listed were not only the applicant's sex and the difficulty of his or her degree course but also the neediness of the job-seeker.

The potted biographies included a husband or wife who was either still a student or unemployed, or alternatively a child to look after.

The guide to starting salaries given in this case was that an information graduate could be expected to net DM2,200 at his first job, and that his course was moderately difficult.

This time the women graduates trailed well behind the men in the salaries the students felt they deserved to earn. They averaged DM2,204, as against the men's DM2,338.

Only one working wife in five in Baden-Württemberg is helped with housework by her husband, a survey released by the state's Social Affairs Ministry reveals.

They See Themselves, it was unveiled by the Allensbach market research institute.

One of its findings have been published by the Ministry.

...

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...

Linguist hits at 'language bias against women'

A woman linguist from Constance University has complained in a Brunswick lecture about linguistic discrimination against women.

Professor Senta Trömel-Plötz was lecturing at a summer university course by women for women at Brunswick University of Technology.

People ought to think about women as well as men and refer to them too, she said, objecting to terms such as *Woche der Brüderlichkeit* (Week of Brotherhood) and *Brot für Brüder* (Bread for Brethren).

They were objectionable because they ignored women.

Dr Trömel-Plötz specially mentioned religion and the Church as sectors in which linguistic discrimination was rife. It started, she said, with the Ten Commandments, especially the one about not coveting the neighbour's wife.

Even "people" was not a neutral term. It was used to exclude women, as in a recent comment by a clergyman that: "More and more people are resigning from the Church and leaving their wives and children in membership."

It was typical that there was no female form of the term *die Deutschen* (the Germans), whereas one could choose between *die Franzosen* (the French) and *die Französinnen* (French women).

"The Germans and their wives are a peace-loving people" was a statement that would be considered grammatically correct.

Yet the same could hardly be said of: "The Germans and their husbands are a peace-loving people."

Women were second-rate linguistically and something must be done about it. It was in contempt of their personalities, she said.

She dealt with surveys indicating that women were not taken as seriously as men in conversation and not allowed to speak for as long as on the same topics.

Even the higher status of being a university lecturer was no guarantee of equal treatment.

Linguistically, men tended to magnify their role, whereas women often tended to limit theirs. Men rounded off their personalities, women called themselves into question.

Men presumed to rights, women asked for permission. Women were more easily controllable because they were not allowed to have their say.

Dr Trömel-Plötz's lecture was the last of a series of six in a summer course financed by the students' union. The course was accompanied by verbal fireworks.

The university vice-chancellor complained that there was no such thing as an autonomous women's department at Brunswick University of Technology, the group that organised the course.

He also objected to the impression being conveyed that it was an official university course, which was not the case.

After the first lecture, entitled *Changes in Sex Roles and Sexism*, the women complained to the vice-chancellor about the behaviour of the caretaker (inevitably, a man).

epd
(Nordwest-Zeitung, 16 July 1983)

Performance link

The five methods were classified as being from slightly to extremely related to performance.

The students who assessed the pay scales this time were themselves evaluated and allocated to one of three groups.

The one group tended to allocate the cash in strict accordance with performance. Another favoured equal pay for all. A third took a middle-of-the-road approach.

Yet all 56 women students awarded more money on average to men than to women, although the difference was most striking among the group that made its awards on the basis of performance.

"A social paradox persisted in this third experiment," Dr Bossong writes. "The test persons, all women, awarded men more money than women. Yet they were studying for a profession in which equal pay is paid."

(Bremer Nachrichten, 16 July 1983)

The real truth about work, women and song

In childless families felt it was good, all things considered, that their wives went out to work.

When there are children under 15 at home only 54 per cent of husbands feel it is such a good idea.

Women are extremely keen on job-sharing. Sixty-four per cent felt it should be encouraged, and the figure was 73 per cent among women interested in going back to work.

One working wife in two in Baden-Württemberg would be happy to share a job. So would one husband in four.

The higher the career qualification and status of the people questioned, the

more strongly they feel that the family suffers from the wife going out to work.

Seventy-four per cent of women who worked only half-days or a few hours a day felt they could manage both work and running the home.

Only 58 per cent of wives who worked all day agreed, while 43 per cent of single-parent mothers felt that work left them with too little time to devote to the family.

A majority of children and juveniles are happy about their mothers going out to work, although 42 per cent of the under-14s complained that mum didn't have enough time for them.

On balance, however, the children complained of too little time with their fathers than with their mothers.

More than three out of four youngsters felt their mothers had enough time for them, whereas 42 per cent regretted they did not have more intensive contacts with their fathers.

dpa
(Der Tagespiegel, 17 July 1983)